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ments; but the careful map to illustrate the site of Killiecrankie could have been made more useful by marking on it the positions of the troops engaged. Three appendices discuss the history of Claverhouse's regiment, his death at Killiecrankie, and his alleged letter to James announcing his victory.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

*Mirabeau and the French Revolution.* By CHARLES F. WARWICK. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1905. Pp. 483.)

THE publication of this volume was due to an afterthought. The author began to write "with the intention of preparing a course of lectures", but later "decided to put the material gathered into book form". The second thought was not a happy one, for whatever merit the work may have possessed as a course of lectures it is neither a satisfactory biography of Mirabeau nor a clear, sound and well connected synthesis of the early Revolution.

An account of Mirabeau and the French Revolution in less than five hundred pages can be, even at its best, little else than a masterly sketch, more or less popular in character, but it need not be, for that reason, unscientific, meaning by this that it need not everywhere betray the ignorance of the writer concerning the results of recent investigations touching Mirabeau and the Revolution. It is reasonable to expect, then, that the author of such a volume as this, before beginning to write, should acquaint himself with the best literature on the subject. As far as I can judge from the text—there are no foot-notes—the knowledge of Mr. Warwick concerning what has been written upon Mirabeau is inadequate. It is not to be expected that the writer of a work of this description will familiarize himself with the sources, but he should at least have read all the important monographs that alone can supply him with a sound basis of fact. Here and there, somewhat capriciously and often, it would seem, at second hand, the sources are quoted. Some use, how much I cannot tell, has been made of the classical work of Louis and Charles de Loménie. The reference made to the life of Mirabeau by Professor Stern is of such a character that one might be pardoned for doubting if Mr. Warwick had ever read it. Of the writings of Guibal, Leloir, Joly, Cottin, Dauphin Meunier, Welschinger, Wild, Raynal, Decrue, Gradnauer, and the excellent short biographies by Mezières and Rousse I recall no mention, but the volume abounds in citations from Carlyle, Guizot, Alison, McCarthy, Von Holst, Willert and—Watson. Such dependence upon outgrown or popular or semi-popular literature, such lack of discrimination in associating, for example, Von Holst and Willert with Watson, such ignorance of the latest and best monographic works might reasonably give rise to doubts as to the soundness of the narrative.

And such doubts have a solid foundation. The same lack of critical spirit that marks the bibliographical work is encountered also in the attitude of the author toward the evidence. His inaccuracies are numer-

ous and he appears decidedly helpless in the face of contradictory statements. At times, inaccuracy could have been avoided only through a knowledge of the sources, but for the most part an acquaintance with the best monographs or even a more careful study of Loménie or Stern would have saved Mr. Warwick many a fall. Such extreme blundering as that found on page 107, where it is stated that the *Compte Rendu* of Necker "showed an enormous deficit," followed by the observation on the next page that "this showing was made by Necker to induce capital to take the loans of the state," is exceptional, but there are many other inaccuracies quite as inexcusable.

The constructive portion is no more successful than the critical. In the first place, there is too much polemic, too much of personal impressions and feelings and too little history. The historian is supposed to tell us "Wie es eigentlich gewesen," and when he gets so heated as to exclaim—on paper—"The wretched liar," speaking of the Duc d'Orleans, or to refer to the Marquis de Mirabeau familiarly as "this old ruffian" or the "conceited old pedant," the thought arises that such a writer might not be a safe interpreter of the evidence. In the second place, the volume lacks proportion and unity. It deals with "Mirabeau and the French Revolution," that is, with the influence of Mirabeau on the Revolution and of the Revolution on Mirabeau, not with "Mirabeau and with the French Revolution." There is, however, so at least it seems to me, too much of this last conception of the subject in Mr. Warwick's book. One hundred and twenty-four pages out of a total of four hundred and sixty-seven certainly form an excessive number to allot to the ancient régime before introducing Mirabeau. The matter is interesting enough, but there is too much of it that has no direct bearing on the subject. Then again the synthesis of the Revolution is not well thought out, there is no large grasp of the subject, there is lack of continuity and at times failure to understand the meaning of the facts, while in the biography of Mirabeau some very important periods—that from 1783 to 1787, for example—barely receive a passing notice.

The illustrations of the volume—with a few exceptions—have no historic value and some of them verge on the ridiculous (see pp. 122 and 342). The facsimile of a document (p. 438), supposed to be in the handwriting of Mirabeau, is, with the exception of the signature, the work of a copyist.

FRED MORROW FLING.

*Le Grand-Duché de Berg (1806-1813). Étude sur la Domination Française en Allemagne sous Napoléon I<sup>er</sup>.* Par CHARLES SCHMIDT, Docteur ès Lettres, Archiviste aux Archives Nationales. (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1905. Pp. xvi, 528.)

THE three states which Napoleon created in Germany and which disappeared with him, Berg, Westphalia, and Frankfort, have now received adequate, scientific treatment. Thimme's *Das Kurfürstenthum Hann-*